

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII No. 5641.

號二月八日一千八百八十一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1881.

日八月七日已辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

## Notices of Firms.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as SECRETARY.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLER & CO., Singapore, C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACRO, MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Siktou, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shengtien, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, ... 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

E. R. BELLOWS, Esq. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON,

H. DE C. FORBES, WM. REINERS, Esq.

F. D. SASOON, Esq.

H. HORPITT, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 6 per cent. "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

On Bills granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECONVENTED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,500,000.

RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSES C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

#### E. SCHWEBLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " 4% "

" 12 " 6% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

### NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates of MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In consideration with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the sum amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRAILEY SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

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By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILBERFORCE WILSON in our Firm CEASED on the 1st April last.

WILSON & BIRD.

Hongkong, August 8, 1881.

### NOTICE.

M. S. J. CRUTCH is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration:

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, } 11th July, 1881.

### NOTICE.

D. GILLIES, Chairman.

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Hongkong, } 11th July, 1881.

### NOTICE.

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# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5841.—August 12, 1881.

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## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
H. French Mail Steamer  
"Amazon."

Finest FRENCH BUTTER in Kilo Bottles.  
NOILLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

REGULATION LIFE BELTS.  
Do. LIFE BOATS.  
FILTERS, assorted sizes.  
BATH BRICKS, SHOE BLACKING.  
Humber's PAINTS and OILS.

Ex S. "Ulysses."  
Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in  
5 and 10 catty Boxes.  
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."  
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.  
200 kgs Fine American FURNISHING  
NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.

25 " ANTIQUE SPKES, 4 inches to  
7 inches.

50 barrels Prime American MESS PORK.  
40 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.

200 " Finest Strained ROSIN.

300 " CITY PITCH.

150 cases SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

100 barrels Dried APPLES.

500 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels AMERICAN COAL TAR.

15 " LAMP BLACK.

50 cases AMERICAN CLOCKS.

GOTTON DUCK, Canned BEEF, MUTTON, OCTOPUS, LOBSTERS, CORN TOMATOES, Corned BEEF, Condensed MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HANDSPIKES, OAKUM, ASH OARS; MAPLE, ASH, and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carter."  
Florence COOKING STOVES,  
STEAMERS and BRAILERS.

CORN BROOMS.  
India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.  
AGATE WARE, in every variety of Kitchen Utensils.

Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.

BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers via Suez Canal.

Douglas' OFFICE CHAIRS.

Messrs GARDNER & Co.'s PERFORATED VENEER.

HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.

HIGH-BACK OFFICE CHAIRS.

ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we can highly recommend for office and domestic use, being admirably adapted to this climate.

Ex "Ginger."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TESSONNAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

HUNTER & PARTRIDGE'S BISCUITS.

FRUIT for Ice.

SHERBET.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EPIN'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Ruskin OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Han TONGUE and Chicken SAUSAGE.

Breakfast BACON.

ASPARAGUS.

MACAROON.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PICKLED OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in Jugs and piccos.

Paragon MACKEREL in 6 lbs cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEATS.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCemeAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Fras.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

" " Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sun-

mor DRINKS.

McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.

Cham CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND AERATED WATERS.

SHIPMANUFACTORY of every Description.

REPAIRING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, August 11, 1881.

## Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING GARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant, 1881, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

To be followed by the S. S. "OCEANIC," leaving this on WEDNESDAY, August 1st, at 3 p.m.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS issued.

Consider INVOICES to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 62, Queen's Road, Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, August 12, 1881. au17

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). Unltd Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.) CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessel, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1,000 on a Single Life.

Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

## NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW.

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALEY at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## NOTES.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Steerage.

To Kobe, \$60 \$15

Yokohama & Nagasaki, 75 20

Shanghai via Yokohama, 120 40

Kobe, 95 30

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSENGERS.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, PLAYA CENTRAL, West Corner Puttong Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1881. au20

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLE;

ALSO: BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th of August, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZONE, Commandant De La Marcellle, with MALES, PASSENGERS and SPECIE, and CAEGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 24th August.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels till 5 p.m. on the 24th August, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, PLAYA CENTRAL, West Corner Puttong Street.

G. M. CHAMPAGNY, Agent.

Hongkong, August 12, 1881.</p

## THE CHINA MAIL

by means of a prompt and uncompromising Imperial order; otherwise it may be left in doubt whether the responsibilities of Treaty obligations rest upon the officials or the Guild.

The two following paragraphs find a place in an order of the day addressed by a Belgian Colonel to the soldiers of his regiment and bearing date Ghent, the 29th May 1881.—

"(4) It is forbidden to wear the hair à la Capot, which is a fashion suited only for girls."

"(5) Soldiers who wear a beard ought to cut it and trim it decently and becomingly. It compromises the dignity of their uniforms to let their beards grow till they present the semblance of the rugged collar of an outgoing."

A DEDICATION from the Municipal Council of Campedown, introduced by Mr. W. J. Foster and Mr. Abigail, waited on the hon. the Colonial Secretary yesterday, to present to the Government copies of resolutions passed at a recent public meeting in that locality, praying for measures to be taken to restrict the influx of Chinese, and that stricter sanitary regulations might be enforced with regard to Chinese already here. Sir Henry Parkes informed the deputation that the Government had already introduced a bill to deal with these matters, and that they intended to press it on.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

*Tar Sydney Morning Herald* thus comments on the quarantine which is now being enforced on ships carrying Chinese passengers, in some of the Australian ports:

The passengers by the Ocean have been more fortunate in Melbourne than in Sydney. The port health officer, finding all on board healthy, and having no instructions to the contrary, passed her, and the passengers were landed in the usual way. The explanation is that the positive instructions which Mr. Berry had issued, to have the ship quarantined, were neglected by somebody in the office, and the passengers have therefore nothing to thank the Government for, but can only congratulate themselves on their good luck. Although the ship was healthy, and Chinese port had not been declared infected ports by the Victorian Government, the detention would have taken place under the authority of the Executive if the Under-Secretary had not been ill, and his *locum tenens* had been more prompt or attentive. Chinese immigrants are generally a helpless people, who can be hustled and sent to the right-about by anybody who assumes authority; but in the present instance one of the passengers was brother to a high Chinese official at San Francisco, and it is said that he intends to his Government at Peking representations to the master of the ship and his fellow-countrymen to be treated, and these representations may be communicated to the Home Government. One thing is certain, if British subjects were served in such a way in any foreign country, there would be an alarming outcry, and *civis Romanae* would come to the front, bristling with indignation, to demand diplomatic inquiry as a beginning of troubles. Some people apprehend in the course of a few years, when the millions of China have been provided with arms of precision, and learned the principles of modern warfare, they will devastate the world. If their time should ever come, they will have reason to remember where in their days of weakness they have, because of their weakness, been bullied. The proposal of the Government to subject all ships bringing Chinese passengers to quarantine, whether disease is known to be on board or not, is really a political measure under the name of a health measure. It is useless detaining a number of people in quarantine, and then letting them go free if disease should not present itself. The clothes they may take ashore and then unpack, may be far more dangerous as vehicles of disease than the bodies of their owners; and unless the contents of every ship that comes from China are landed and fumigated at the quarantine station, the mere detention of the vessel will be simply a fine upon the proprietors or charterers, inflicted for the purpose of their more effectual discouragement.

The following facts given by a Melbourne correspondent of the *Coldtown Courier* about the young scions of royalty now on their travels may be interesting to many:

The Royal Princes have arrived at last, and their progress through Victoria to the capital was a kind of triumphal march.

The princes stopped a night at Hamilton, a pretty squatting town in the richest district of Australia, where they were warmly received. The railway arrangements were creditable to Victoria, the prince and suite being accommodated in the royal carriages built when Mr. Woods was in office for the Prince of Wales, who was expected here to open the exhibition, at which the carriages were shown, and must have been seen by some of your people. A pilot engine ran before all the way, and the time made was good, the 64 miles from Ballarat to Geelong being accomplished in one and five minutes.

At Ararat and Ballarat the children received the National Anthem. This pleased the younger prince, George, very much, and he twice asked Major Smith to convey his thanks to the young Australians. I have been favored with a conversation, a brief one, with the two young gentlemen. Prince Albert is tall and slight and reserved, while Prince George is shorter, stouter and more volatile, in fact quite a talking youth. I am told that on board the *Bacchante*, the heir to the throne, is looked upon as dull, and that he is slow to learn, while Prince George picks up everything quickly. We are not to judge, however, by this of their quality, for your slow, dull and silent boy often turns out clever when he becomes a man. I noticed particularly that the Danish blood of the beautiful Princess Alexandra has tended to soften these boys' features, the heavy jaw of the House of Hanover being nearly absent. In Prince George's face particularly the sprightly beauty of his mother is reproduced.

During some chatty I had with some of the officers I learned that they laugh at people quaking over the boys, and further that the royal mummies make great fun on board by mimicing the pompous majors and their addresses. However, they have not all the fun to themselves, for those who take part in the demonstration will be supplied with a reward for each imitation of life. I saw King George when he passed through Geelong, and the people will tell his children, and the latter will look down upon their playmates, who indeed were not highly educated.

The Queen, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, the Earl of Mayo, will also visit the port next week. So you see the universal law of compensation will right itself.

The Academy of June 18th says—It is with much regret that we notice the death of Mr. Andrew Wilson, on July 8th.

Mr. Paul Hunter gave the lesson and

Ulleswater. The world knew Jim best as the author of that most interesting of Indian travel books, *The Abode of Snow*; but we may perhaps be allowed to say here that he was a valued, and when his health permitted a regular, contributor to the *Academy*. Unhappily, for many years past his health had been extremely bad, nor did he derive much benefit from a visit he paid last autumn to Normandy. In April of the present year he wrote:—

"I have been very ill and distressingly ill with what the doctors have discovered to be disease of the valvular valve of the heart—a disease which repeatedly put me through a process which I can compare to nothing so well as being hanged slowly, and then being cut down before the operation was quite completed."

Nothing could be more characteristic of the man than the way in which he describes his own sufferings. In May he wrote again forwarding the article on Mr. Keene's *Mosca*, which appeared in the *Academy* of June 4, and of which he was with difficulty able to correct a proof. We believe that this was his last piece of literary work. He then said that he "had been pulled back by the same change of weather that carried off Lord Beaconsfield." Perhaps the unseasonable cold with which last week began may have hastened his death; but, though sometimes deceived himself, his friends knew that he had not long to live. A born traveller, he would often say that he wished to end his days in the heart of Central Africa.

A DEDICATION from the Municipal Council of Campedown, introduced by Mr. W. J. Foster and Mr. Abigail, waited on the hon. the Colonial Secretary yesterday, to present to the Government copies of resolutions passed at a recent public meeting in that locality, praying for measures to be taken to restrict the influx of Chinese, and that stricter sanitary regulations might be enforced with regard to Chinese already here. Sir Henry Parkes informed the deputation that the Government had already introduced a bill to deal with these matters, and that they intended to press it on.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

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HONKING AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the thirty-second report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. —

The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last.

The net profits for that period, including \$80,590 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provisions for bad and doubtful accounts, and for the difference in Exchange between the rate at which the Dividend is declared and the current rate of the day, amount to \$894,280.81, of which, after taking our rebate on Bills not yet due and remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation \$870,401.36.

From this sum, the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One pound Ten shillings Sterling per Share, which will absorb \$265,666.67.

The Directors command placing \$100,000 to the credit of Reserve Fund, which will stand at \$2,000,000, and carrying forward the balance, viz., \$3,734.69 to the credit of new Profit and Loss Account.

*Auditors.*—The Accounts have been audited by the Honourable Phoenix Ryrie and Mr. A. P. McEwan.

A. McIver, Chairman.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1881.

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour the Acting Justice Judge, T. Russell, Esq.)

Friday, August 12.

DE SILVA v. DURDAN (\$20).—This was an action to recover money lent on a promissory note. The money had been borrowed in the first instance from a Chinese man of the name of Aho, and was then lent to defendant.

I do not even think the Chinese Government will condescend to lose such an extensive proportion of the tax upon the drug, as it will do, and, by way of illustration, I have to say that the Opium imported here during the year 1880, according to the Customs Returns, was

2,041.98 piculs Malwa and Persian at Tsoo-Haiwan Tsu. 61,250.40

2,159.31 piculs Pafna and Benares at Tsoo-Haiwan Tsu. 64,779.30

4,201.29 piculs—adding these sums together—it would show a Revenue of Haikwan Tls. 128,038.70.

Taking the 4,201.29 piculs according to the rate of 60 taels for duty and lekin as given out by the Mercury, it would only give Haikwan Tsu. 232,077.40, whereas under the present system the Chinese Authorities levy the lekin, say,

2,041.98 piculs Malwa and Persian at Tsoo-Haiwan Tsu. 61,64.0= Tls. 172,833.187.

2,159.31 piculs Pafna and Benares at Tsoo-Haiwan Tsu. 61,64.0= Tls. 219,316.0.8.

Adding these together it would show a total of Tls. 382,149.9.8.

Subtracting the proposed duty and lekin of 60 taels as above Tls. 232,077.40.0, it would give a loss of Tls. 140,672.8.5 to the Chinese Revenue, from this port alone, and what that would be from the entire Chinese port of Haikwan.

I do not like to be called a mandarin, and, have reason to believe, that the John office here had during the same period, collected Tael. 232,186.4.0

at the same rates as \$4,157,700 piculs, which is about 200 piculs more than the duty collected by the Foreign Inspectorate.

Such a small quantity, if left unclaimed, would be left in hand as stock or raw material.

Such a small quantity, if left unclaimed, we cannot say, will not the Chinese Government admit, that smuggling is on the increase at this port?

I am given to understand that long negotiations have been made regarding the Opium question between Sir Thomas Wade and the Chung-ki Yamen, and yet, as to the present time, the Ch'ao-tze Convention, which was signed on the 13th September 1878, has not been ratified in its entirety, although many pro and cons have been

made in the House of Parliament. Still in my humble opinion, Sir Thomas Wade would find no difficulty in solving this problem by agreeing with the Chinese Government to extend the lekin of the lohkin as much as they wish, as has hitherto been done; for orders have been sent, I am told, by the Central Government to all the Provincial High Authorities to discuss the matter with the Chinese Government.

Mr. Francis, in reply to the Court, said that it was entirely impossible for him to prove that the complainant charged against his client. They were charged with libel, and the article alleged against them as a libel extended over three columns, in seven-eighths of which there was no possibility of a justification of these proceedings alleging a libel against his client.

The Judge said that he had been looking over this case very carefully and the same point had struck him. He fancied it would be more convenient to have the plaintiff's facts of claim and the defendant's articles of answer before the question was tried.

Mr. Hayllar said that the whole three columns were such a systematic work of language and invective, that it was difficult to pick out one passage or another which was more libellous than the rest. But summing up the whole article it charged his client with being concerned with some other people in a conspiracy to ruin the defendant in the attempt that he was making to establish a newspaper. It would be very difficult indeed to pick out from the whole article the particular phrase or passages which the plaintiff relied upon.

It is evident that the Chinese Government are really anxious to stop the importation of such a thing as opium, for from the looks of the Revenue, one would not judge so, consequently, what use will there be for the "Friend of China" to ask the India Office to give up the cultivation of Opium in Bengal.

In conclusion, I beg to say that it is not my intention to advocate the cause of the Chinese Government, but judging from the documents before me, I am inclined to believe that the Chinese Government are really anxious to stop the importation of such a thing as opium, for from the looks of the Revenue, one would not judge so, consequently, what use will there be for the "Friend of China" to ask the India Office to give up the cultivation of Opium in Bengal.

I sincerely hope that the Chinese Government will have the courage to do this.

W. T. KEY.

## Home and Australian News.

We give the following Home and Australian telegrams from files received this morning by the S. S. *Mehmair*, Captain Ellis:

## LONDON TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 7.—A process server, whilst in the execution of his duties, was dragged from his horse and half murdered.

Phylloxera is rampant in the vineyards of the province of the Douro. Claret will consequently be poor.

A Greek crew d'armes has taken possession of the towns of Arta and Pinta, and there is great excitement and a strong bullion-feeling in Arta.

The murderer of the late Sultan had his sentence commuted to exile in Arabya.

JULY 11.—While the daughter of the Prince of Wales was out driving, the horses bolted, and the carriage was upset and smashed to pieces, but the Princess fortunately escaped with only a few scratches.

The French have reinforced their squadron before Sfax, where the Arabs still resist a landing.

JULY 12.—William Shaw, the prominent Home Ruler, has declined to take his seat in the Land Commission.

JULY 13.—There is great excitement among the native population of Tunis and Tripoli, and a general outbreak of the Mahomedans is feared.

Several Turkish ironclads have been despatched to the coast of Tripoli, and the French war vessels are ordered to watch their movements.

The French cruisers are watching the whole coast of Tripoli and Tunisia, prepared to intercept the Turkish fleet.

JULY 14.—In the Cambridge University vacation cricket match, Roe made the extraordinary score of 415, not out.

One hundred and one slaves have been emancipated in Egypt.

JULY 20.—The Commons have agreed that the members of the Land Commission shall be nominated by Gladstone.

The English hop harvest is likely to be unfavorable.

The English and Scottish Chartered Bank has declared a four per cent. dividend, and carried four hundred thousand pounds to reserve fund.

The English Ambassador is conferring with the French Government with regard to the revolting tribes in North Africa.

The Arabs in the vicinity of Tunis are committing many outrages. The Mahomedans rising continue, and there is a strong feeling against the French.

Three cannons, one a four-pounder, and

one a six-pounder, and a gun carriage

and a gun carriage, were brought to the fort of La Ciotat in 1874. Notice has been issued by the Governor of that place to the right of the fort to bring their labours to a successful termination.

There are in circulation some counterfeit coins, which purport to be of the value of about 50 cents, deceiving in 1880, which are capable of being indelible. They are composed of lead or other similar metal.

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# THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5641.—August 12, 1881.]

4

## Intimations.

### THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postages paid per annum, payable by non-residents in London, half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head referring being given when furnished, for previous Notes or Queries) or also those of a portion which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The last is on Chinese Poetry in this volume is also worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate, U.S.A.)

*Traveller's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before me, intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed on late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Custom-house, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are specially represented in the first batch of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on 'The Legend of the King,' by Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with particularity and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction.

The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, among whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The paper, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from various Ports in China and Japan—Amsterdam, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS- SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

The Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

### List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, —Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

### Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, ERICKEL & CO.

### Chair and Boat Hire.

#### LEGALISED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts.; Hour, ... 20 cts.

Two hours, ... 50 cts.; Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... ... ... ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... ... ... ... 0.85

Two Coolies, ... ... ... ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... ... ... ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... ... ... ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... ... ... ... 1.00

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Local Delivery.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900  
pounds, per Day, ... ... ... ... \$9.10

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900  
pounds, per Load, ... ... ... ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600, ... ... ... ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 600, ... ... ... ... 1.75

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800  
pounds, per Day, ... ... ... ... 1.50

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800  
pounds, per Load, ... ... ... ... 1.00

5th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300  
pounds, per Load, ... ... ... ... 0.50

Sampan, or Pullaway Boat, per Day, ... ... ... ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... ... ... ... 20 cents.

Half-an-Hour, ... ... ... ... 10 cents.

After 6 p.m., ... ... ... ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree-  
ments.

### FREIGHT COOLIES.

#### Scale of Fees for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... ... ... ... 25 cents.

Two Days, ... ... ... ... 50 cents.

Three Days, ... ... ... ... 75 cents.

Four Days, ... ... ... ... 100 cents.

Fall Hold, ... ... ... ... 50 cents.

Nothing in the above Scales to affect private agree-  
ments.

### WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use of

Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 14, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor fastened together as one, nor may they be enclosed in a book. Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Posts is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

### Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union, may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, &c., all America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Venezuela, the Argentine, Ecuador, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Surinam, Barbuda, Labuan, with all London, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

### Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, ... ... ... ... 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, ... ... ... ... 5 cents each.

Newspapers, ... ... ... ... 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns, &c., ... ... ... ... 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, ... ... ... ... 1 cent per 2 oz.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

### Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, ... ... ... ... 10.

Registration, ... ... ... ... None.

Newspapers, ... ... ... ... 2\*.

Books & Patterns, ... ... ... ... 5\*.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama, ... ... ... ... 10.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, ... ... ... ... 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, ... ... ... ... 5 cents each.

Newspapers, ... ... ... ... 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns, &c., ... ... ... ... 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, ... ... ... ... 1 cent per 2 oz.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the non-Union countries.

### Money Order Regulations.

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